NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE QUESTION-THE EN-GLISH, BELGIAN, AND AUSTRIAN MISSIONS-SECRETARY BOUTWELL AT WORK ON THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS - NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED-THE CASE OF GEN. LONGSTREET. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, March 21, 1869. In anticipation of the final settlement of the question touching the Civil Tenure-of-Office act, now pending before Congress, during the present week, the speculations about the offices and the probable candidates are revived. Those of most interest appear to be the foreign missions and the revenue ofilces of the different States. The mission to England, it is asserted very positively, will be offered to Mr. Motley. In addition to his own recognized merits for the position, he is strongly indersed by Senator Sumner and others. Mr. Francis of Troy, it is said, will be sent to Belgium, and probably Mr. John Jay of New-York to Austria.

Secretary Boutwell is giving his attention to the New-York Custom officers just now. He has been in consultation with the New-York members and other prominent New-York Republicans, but has not yet agreed upon the officers he wishes to select. Messrs. Griswold, Grinnell, and Merritt seem to stand highest amongst the candidates for Collectorship. Mr. Griswold will most likely receive it, if he will accept, in which case the Naval Officer and Surveyor will be selected from New-York City.

Commissioner Delano has prepared a long list of appointments of Internal Revenue officers, which he will present to Secretary Bontwell in a few days. Mr. Delano has been so overrun with office-seekers that he has determined to shut out all visitors, excepting members of Congress and those visiting him on business other than office-seeking.

Contrary to general expectation the Senate came to no vote on the Civil-Tenure matter yesterday, and the disposition is still unmistakeably indicated to debate it as long as there is the slightest chance of saying anything new, or of pronouncing a clearly rounded sentence. Nobody believed when the disenssion began in the Senate that it would last so long, and the various shades of public opinion have undergone complete change, and it is now impossible to name, outside of Congress, those who originally opposed repeal and those who favored it. There is little doubt that the proposition for absolute repeal was stronger a fortnight ago than it is to night, and that if a vote on the direct question could have been forced in the Senate at that time, the law would now be off the statute books, and the needed legislation of Congress much further advanced. The larger share of the debate thus far has been with the anti-repealers, although Senators Morton, Sherman, and others, have made as strong speeches as any yet delivered on the subject, but the strength of the discussion has been against them from the start, and their side has been weakened somewhat by the efforts of Senators Edmunds, Williams, Sumner, Schurz, Conkling, Ferry, and others, which have been very powerful. The vote has been so eften postponed that there is some doubt it will be reached to-morrow, although it is urged that most of those who intended to speak have already recorded their opinions, and that a vote will be taken, if it is insisted upon, before the adjournment, even though the session is extended far in the night. The principal occupation to-night, of those familiar with the debates, is the classification of the votes, and the friends of repeal and of suspension compare notes and perfect their Hsts. Of course there is no certainty of the vote, and all that anybody pretends to give is an approximation. The friends of repeal are very sanguine of success, and perhaps this view of the case is the most general. They assert that the friends of the proposition for an eight months' suspension, have already signified their willingness to accept a clause extending the suspension for four years from the 4th of March last. There is little doubt, therefore, that one of these propositions will succeed-that the law will be entirely swept away, or that it will be suspended until 1873. Those who favor the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, suspending the operation of the law until the meeting of Congress in December, have little faith at this time of their ability to sustain the Committee, and it thus seems reasonable to suppose that the differences will be harmonized, and that the vote on the winning side will be a large one. A caucus of the Republican Senators will be held toanorrow, when it is expected that the subject will be canvassed, and a course of action marked out.

The Senate on Saturday confirmed the following nominations: Wm. A. Richardson to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury : Joseph R. Smith to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; C. C. P. Clark, Collector of Customs for the district of Oswego, N. Y.; Israel Washburne to be Collector of Customs for the distriets of Portland and Falmouth, Me. And the following to be Postmasters: Wm. Clark at Van Wert, Ohio; A. Balou at Finlay, Ohio; Rishard J. Tompkins at Mount Carroll, Ill.; Enoch B. Pendleton at Westerly, R. I.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report on the nomination of J. F. Casey to be Collector of the port of New-Orleans, and reported back James Longstreet's nomination for Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Louisiana, without recommendation.

Mr. T. L. Bullock, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has been appointed Clerk of the Treasury, and entered upon his duties.

The President has appointed James W. Haines, Frederick A. Tridle, and Wm. Sherman, Government Commissioners to examine and report on the completed sections of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and the Western Pacific Railroad, in place of John Bigler, Frank Denver, and Thomas J.

Henley, removed. Senators Cameron and Scott, accompanied by eleven of the Republican Representatives from Pennsylvania, called at the White House on Saturday for the purpose of presenting candidates for the Naval Of-Sice, Surveyorship, and Marshalship of Philadelphia. The President was very friendly and courteous, but Indicated that he would prefer the papers to be submitted to the proper Department, promising that when the cases came before him he would give due consideration to the recommendation of the delegation. The following is the slate suggested: For the Naval Office, Dr. W. Worthington, President of the

Bedford County; Marshal, Maj. Hiestand, of Laucaster. The two latter have been prominent newspaper publishers in their localities for many years. In some of the churches to-day the pastors read a brief address from Cuban ladies in New-York asking aid and sympathy in behalf of the revolutionists in Cuba. Among the listeners to the reading at the Metropolitan Methodist Church were President

Pennsylvania Senate; Surveyor, E. O. Geodrich, of

Grant, Vice-President Colfax, and Chief Justice Commissioner Delano has received a communication from Supervisor Noah of the Tennessee District, forwarding a letter from Collector Wilson of the Third District of that State, informing the Super-Visor that he has commenced a vigorous campaign against the outlaws in the mountain counties of that State. Mr. Noah writes that he is in receipt of information that the Sixth District is infested with illicit distilleries, whose proprietors defy the Government officers, and he has directed the Collector to push these violators of the revenue lays to the wall. Collector Wilson writes that he is operating in the

monutain counties with a detach vent of United States troops and that one of his deputies has re-

ported the seizure of five different distilleries in the mountain counties The troops are now operating in Putnam or Jackson county.

New-Work

T. Buchanan Lawrence, Consul General to Florence, Italy, died suddenly at his hotel in this city to-

On Friday night burglars attempted to break into the banking-house of Geo. W. Riggs & Co., in this city, by removing a portion of the rear wall of the bank immediately behind the vaults of that house. The portion of the wall removed is about three by four feet in extent, and penetrated to a depth of five courses of bricks. The wall is very thick. They courses of bricks. The wall is very thick. They succeeded in getting through the entire wall, excepting the thickness of one brick, which they drilled through, and finding that the vault inside was so securely protected that they would not be able to get to it, abandoned their design, the wall being protected inside by a heavy grating and a chilled iron safe, weighing several time, absolutely burglar-proof. No less than five watchmen occupied rooms fronting on the court-yard when the operation was performed.

DECISIONS BY SECRETARY BOUTWELL. WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The Secretary of

the Treasury has made the following decisions: The classification by race or blood of wool imported

Washington, March 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury has made the following decisions:

The classification by race or blood of wool imported into this country, though known to be unequal in some cases, was nevertheless agreed to, under the bellef that it was the only raile by which any system could be established securing unifornity. It excludes coarse wools of the race or blood, embraced in the first and second classes, which are really fit for nothing but carpet purposes; while, on the other hand, wools at for other purposes; than carpets might be included in the third class, but as the percentage in either grade thus excluded or embraced is comparatively insignificant, no interest materially suffers by the practice. The Department's decision on Canada wool clippings, styled "peddier's wool," and also that upon "Highland wool," were made with a full knowledge that in the one case ("peddier's wool") the railing of the Department would be prohibitory of the importation of the article, and that in the latter case ("Highland wool") the decision would unquestionably encourage the importation of a finer wool as carpet wool than is usually imported for carpete. If, therefore, the wool in question be of native East India minized blood its proper classification is in class three; the quality of fineness, or the fact that it can be used in some of the coarser manufactures of wool, do not override the rule of classification by race or blood.

The tariff (Sec. 23, Art. 2, March 6) permits the free entry of "all articles the produce of American fisheries—that is, fisheries prosecuted under the American fishe. A register is the highest evidence of mationality recognized by the law. Under it a vessel may engage in any trade not specially probibited by law, and is entitled to every privilege enjoyed by any vessel may engage in any trade not specially prosecuted to certain restrictions in entry and clearance not necessary where the trade was purely domestic. To remedy this provision was made by the act of 1733. There is no pro gage in any trade, business, or employment other than that for which she is specially licensed. (See Ware's Reports, p. 257.) Herring are nowhere mentioned. It is true that the act of April 4, 1840, makes registers lawful documents for whalers, and would seem to imply a doubt irue that the act of April 4, 1840, makes registers inwini documents for whiders, and would seem to imply a doubt of their validity for that use were it not evident from the phraseology of the act and of its title, that its purpose was to relieve certain embarrassments attending this peculiar trade under either kind of papers, and to confer upon vessels bolding either the privileges and responsibilities of both. Sait, like other neerchandise purchased by an American vessel abroad, becomes dutiable only on arrival in the United States; if it be consumed on board the vessel no claim for duties can be sustained. Such are the circumstances of the case; the sait had been consumed in curing fish—a legitimate use. The fish being of American catch, are free, equally whether fresh or sait, provided in the condition in which they come they are wholly of American production; that is not only caught but cured also, under the American flag. During the existence of the bonnty system, bounty was forfeited by caring with foreign saitnet dury paid; but the department is not aware that duties have been imposed under such circumstances on the fish or the sait used.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: An error crept into your dispatches from his place last evening, that I was an applicant for the Brooklyn Post-Office. As I desire no position in the City of Brooklyn under the Government, you will much oblige by making this correction. Truly, &c.,

STREMEN M. GRISWOLD,

President Central Club of Brooklyn. by making this correction.

Washington, March 17, 1869.

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

In the Arkansas Legislature a resolution has cen introduced declaring that the new Speaker, reach, is disqualified. for the reason that he is a nea at of the State. Charges have also been introduced, aring the Clerk, Mr. F. E. Wright, guilty of malfens in office.

The bill granting State aid to several rail-road enterprises has been defeated in the South Carolina Legislature, after a severe struggle. The General As-sembly will adjourn on the 24th inst.

THREE FEMALES OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO. CHAMBERSBURGH, Penn., March 21 .- On Thursday afternoon last a girl 13 years old, and two young la-

dies, daughters of neighboring farmers, were ravished by a negro. On Friday, a negro 19 years old, named am Norris, a pative of Chambersburgh, was arrested and cam Norris, a salive of chambers outril, was a rectained as now in jail, charged with perpetrating these outringes. There is but little doubt of his being the guilty party. The excitament in the community is intense. Ou Friday night an effort was made to take Norris from the jail and lang him. No less than 500 people gathered about the omiding. Speeches were made by a number of the proment chizens, and the mob was induced to shaperse. The crison has since been guarded by a strong force sumrison has since been guarded by a strong force sum baned by Speriff Young. The girls outraged are daugh

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

. Henry M. Bragg, a Boston swindler, has arrested in Canada by a Boston detective.J. A. Hall's leather store was destroyed Louisville, on Saturday. Loss \$10,000; partially

insured.The absconding treasurer of the German tant Church at Cincinnati was arrested at Detroit

... The Hon. J. C. Penniston, Member of the Obto House of Representatives from Pike County, died resterday at Waverly. A special dispatch from Omaha says the

Missouri River is rising rapidly, with a prospect of open-ing navigation within a few days. The Cincinnati City Council has repealed

e ordinance requiring commercial travelers, seiling ods by sample, to obtain a license. ... Alexander Harvey of Rhinettles, Canada,

was shot in the head by his son, on Saturday, during an altereation. The wound is considered dangerous. .The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad and the Tallahassee Railroad were sold at auction, on Siday, the former at \$1,220,000 and the latter at \$195,000.

... Daniel McGuire, charged with the murder John Ford, was, on Saturday, found guilty of man-ughter, and sentenced to serve four years in the State

and for New-York, with coal, went ashore near Scittate, in Saturday morning. It was thought she would get of the first high tide.

....The Denver News of Saturday publishes a telegram from Puebla reporting a fight at Fort Lyons, on Thursday, between the colored and white troops, in which several men were killed and four or five wounded.

... The body of a man was found in the river at Reading, Penn., on Saturday, with his hards tied behind his back, his throat gashed, &c. The body was identified as that of Paterson Schmidt, who had escaped from the hospital. He was a native of Denmark.

... A fire occurred in Rochester, on Saturday, in the cigar manufactory of T. Coffee, cerner of Buffalo and Exchange-sis, whose less is about \$2,000. The building is damaged to the amount of \$6,000. The other occupants suffered damage by water \$17,000, which is covered by baserages.

... The resolutions in reference to a change in the system of receiving, storing, and selling grain in New-York City, viz.: To send all grain to store on arrival, proposed by a Committee from the New-York Elevating and Warehousing Association, have been adopted by the Calcago Board of Trade.

....The trial of James Reynolds, at Buffalo, charged with stealing \$5,000 worth of property from the Colden Cheese Company, was concluded on Saturday, and the prisoner found guilty. The Company objected to the Niagara Frontier police working up the case, because the prisoner was a cousin of the Superlatendent of that force.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE FERNANDO PO PRISONERS-CUBAN LEADER

SHOT-ARRIVAL OF SPANISH TROOPS. HAVANA, March 20 .- The baggage of the Fernando Po prisoners has gone aboard the steamer, and the expedition sails to-morrow, positively. In a skirmish near Villa Clara the insurgent leader, Moya, was captured and subsequently shot. A steamer arrived to-day from Spain with 1,000 soldiers.

EMBARKATION OF THE FERNANDO PO PRISONERS -GREAT EXCITEMENT.

HAVANA, March 20, via LAKE CITY, Fla., 21st .- The fleet of transports with the State prisoners on board sailed to-day for Fernando Po, convoyed by the Spanish frigate Lealtad, which will accompany them as far as the Bahama Channel. The wharves and roofs of houses commanding a view of the harbor were crowded by people to witness the departure of the prisoners. The embarkation was effected in an orderly manner under the guard of the military forces. Some trouble occurred on one of the wharves. It is reported that a thief was caught plying his trade, and was badly beaten, and finally taken to the volunteers' barracks. About the same time there was a disturbance near the Governor's palace. A Cuban cried out: "Death to Spain! Viva He was instantly shot dead Cespedes !" by one of the sentries on guard before the palace. Later in the day Police Commissary Romero, who was suspected of sympathy for the man arrested on the wharf, was assaulted in the street by the populace, who shot and killed him. The Captain General hearing of the affair, and hoping to pacify the people, went to the barracks, and immediately organized a Court Martial for the trial of the so-called thief, who, after a brief investigation, was sentenced to be shot. Intense excitement prevails throughout the city. Frequent cries have been heard of " Fiva Cospedes," and there are fears of a riot. FINANCE-THE AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL-GENERAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] HAVANA, Feb. 27 .- Caballero de Rodas, whom the

Republicans of Spain call a butcher, is about to succeed in the government of the island Captain-General Dulce, who is an invalid. If Caballero deserves his reputation he will serve in Cuba the same purpose Calleja did in Mexico. Henceforth the war here on the part of Spain may not be considered as for conversion or salvation, but for revenge and punishment. But there is one thing the Spaniards cannot fight. That is the tiger of finance. Take their boasts and purposes, then, at market value. If they have an intention to exterminate the Cubans, it is only limited by a want of means. Supposing that plenty of Spaniards wish to fight, will Cuba pay? and does any one think that Spain, which has always made Cuba pay for her own bleeding, cau afford to bleed for her? Here are grave questions. The planters and merchants who counseled the Captain-General in his late decree of additional imposts, believe that they can raise by this means 5,500,000 escudos, or half as many dollars. The new imposts, by the way, have been exaggerated in report, by reckoning the South American instead of the Spanish escudo, which is one-quarter less. They are, in fact, only a half-dollar per box on sugar, \$1 25 per hogshead of Mascabado, \$1 per tierce of tobacco-leaf, and a half-dollar per thousand of cigars. Add to these 5 per cent over import dues, and 25 per cent upon the earnings of industry and commerce. The five per cent added to customs is said to be sterile, for the reason that Havana, in her present distress, has few imports of account. Crops of sugar and tobacco are liable to the chances of a devastating war. Therefore, when the planters were lately asked to pledge their estates for a loan, they could only offer combustibles for security in a time of conflagration. The loau is to be 8,000,000, backed by the 5,500,000 aforesaid. Some one thinks that the Spanish bank, which is to collect and issue these sums, can manage to keep its paper in a tolerable state of liquidation, and at the end of three years cancel the debt. But the bank has already issued 16,000,000 of paper, some of which is at a heavy discount in Spain, and it is admitted that the loan itself may be increased to 16,000,000 more. Once past the 8,000,000, there will be no end to borrowing, if there is anybody to borrow m Monnwhile the war will be draining the resources of a limited number of money lenders, a number proportionate to one million and a half of people, minus the Cubans. Havana is already poor, and the devices of the Government for raising money are what financiers would call squeezing From 10,000 to 15,000 Cubans and aliens have left the island since the beginning of the insurrection. In two days of last week more than 1,000 took out passports. These facts signify that Cuba, and Havana especially, are impoverished. Ten or fifteen millions of wealth must have gone away with the exiles the richest of whom had banked largely in the North at some time previously. Merchants send their sugar away, but their money does not re turn to Cuba. The island is being cleared of its industries and commerce, to become a battleground for hatred-that is the fact. Caban money returns to the island in munitions of war, if it comes back at all. One of the papers makes note that manufactured tobacco will be twelve millions less in Cuba during the present year than the year foregoing, while the export of leaf tobacco is doubling. This shows how much one of the most popular and profitable industries of the island is suffering, even though the estimate may be a light one, as forecasting what is to happen. There are not a few who believe that they see in the present elements of warfare and loss the utter ruin of their country. Debt, des peration, forced loans, and the violent uptearing of Slavery sure to be swept away at last, will, they think, accomplish this. If the Spaniards win a desert, they may call it peace if they can. Then they

may count the cost. They do certainly boast, though perhaps the best of them hold rather back. It is with the old pride, which even in men of courage, when they reject teaching, may go before a fall. Such is the provincial tradition of Spain, at all events. That the Spaniards profess high contempt of the rebels let their own words show. One of the fleaders of the troops sent out to Jaguey writes home: "You know that hereabout are a great many parrots in the mountains, but I must tell you that the number of them appears to have increased very lately, for the rebels all scream the same way." The organ of the Volunteers, which did not object to the massacres in the city, speaks with more exaggerated scorn. "What importance," says the Voz de Cuba, "can or ought have an insurrection which everywhere is shamefully routed-which at the beginning could not capture a dozen soldiers in the Tunas; which could not impede the passage of Capt. Machin, who with 40 horses overrun a space of as many leagues, occupied wholly by the rebels; which besieged the Governor of Holguin in a private house during 25 or 30 days, and never once gave it a serious assault which raised the siege and fled without combat, hardly knowing that Benegassi was about with but 400 men; which constructs very good intrenehments, but not even attempts to defend them; which at last -and this is most significant-concentrates all its forces to oppose the column of Count Valmasedafalls upon it repeatedly, harrassing it continually during a march of 70 odd leagues across virgin forests and over obstacles, natural and artificial, of all kinds -awaits it with 8,000 or 10,000 men, when the Count had hardly 1,500 at the pass of the greatest river of the isle-yet in spite of all these advantages, not for a single instant puts his column in peril or causes it more loss than that of

The same organ, which roars at the rebels, knows how to bleat before authority. Complaining of the censorship, it makes the strange confession: "We have written under censorships of other times, we have published papers under the press law of Nocedal, the hardest and most captions which existed in Spain. But never has happened what happens now never as now have we been put to our wits' end."

It is now generally understood that the American

Vice-Consul General has offered his resignation some days before the end of his term, because the Captain-General has refused to treat him as other than a commercial agent. The Consul has been right enough in bringing earnestly to the attention of that authority the manner in which some Americans were lately treated by the armed rabble. Gen. Dulce has warrant, I believe, not to recognize him except by favor in any diplomatic capacity, as the United States have their Minister in Spain. On the strength of that, the Consul has been denied any right or privilege to take out passports for his countrymen. Gen. Dulce furthermore suspecting that the Consul's office gives aid to the rebels, which I am far from believing that it can just now, the attitude of the Consul has brought up some question as to the status of foreigners, concerning which the island has some singular laws. By royal order of 1817, strangers are put into three classes-transient, domiciliated, and naturalized. The transient cannot establish themselves in the country; the law allows them only residence for a given time. This is fixed by an article of the ordinance of Government and Politics which says that no stranger can reside in the isle for more than three months without having obtained a letter of domiciliation. The 19th article of the Instruction given to Petty Courts provides that when a stranger shall have resided in their jurisdictions more than the legalized time, the agents of administration shall give notice to the authorities upon which they depend. According to the royal order those who wish to domiciliate must, after agreeing to some other expressed conditions, take oath of fidelity and vassalage (cassalaje) by which he becomes subject to Spanish laws altogether and puts himself outside of the protection of his nationality. He thus obtains the right to reside and establish himself in the country. After domiciliation for five years he may be come naturalized. The Spanish authority to whom I owe this information argues that these conditions are exacted in the Peninsula by the Commercial Code, and it will not do to allege their late disuse in order to set at naught rules which each nation has

the imprescriptible right to make for itself. The Western risings have brought down a shower of proclamations and orders. As the proclamations show the temper, and the orders the purpose, of the ruling Spaniards, I shall give you specimens of both. It is the object of the proclamation, in the main, to exalt Spanish nobility and honor at the expense of the ingrate ragamuffinism which opposes them. In one of the best of these papers an interesting allusion is made to the United States. "The revolution in Cuba," says the Governor of Trinidad, 'is a suicide, because it does not hold, while pursuing its allusions, elements sufficient for independence, and cannot hope for annexation to the United States without the absorption of its inhabitants. It can only be free and happy, and attain a constant and progressive future, moral and material, by forming an integral part of the Spanish nation, to which they are united by custom, blood, religion, history. What can then be the object of revolution? Liberty and rights. These the country concedes. Independence ! It is suicide. Guarantees? The only Government which has liberally conducted the country has promised by all pacific and legal means to occupy itself with reform. Notwithstanding, the revolution begun be cause monstrous ambitions, wearing the mask of patriotism, make necessary the sacrifice of the country, which is aiready visited with complete ruin and plation in the jurisdictions of Bayamo, Manzanillo and Holguin; and is nearly as unfortunate in that of Puerto Principe. The Governor of Sanctus-Spiritu decrees what will serve as example of the regimen prevailing in every town of the Western department. 1. Every man of the city and neighborhood able to cooperate for the public tranquillity will hold himself ready to defend the Government. 2. The Commissary of Police will at once form, by streets and districts, lists of all the inhabitants over 17 years old, to be presented to the Commandant without loss of time. 3. The Commandant will divide the lists into rounds of 50 men each. 4. He will declare when each round shall have its turn on guard. 5. Round-captains will report delinquents in or out of the ranks, at once. Roundsmen will have arms only when on duty. 7. Citizens who subscribed to sustain volunteers are exempt from service. Over and above these rules the military have decreed in various towns: 1. Punishment by court-martial of all offenses which may be construed as treasonable. 2. No meetings of any kind. 3. No opinion or news adverse to the Government. 4. No arms-bearing by civilians. 5. Dealers ment. 4. No arms-bearing by civilians. 5. Dealers to report arms sold, or on hand. 6. Passports to go anywhere out of town. 7. Martial law generally. Other towns beside that of Sanctus-Spiritu are in a had way. Bemba in the district of Colon is not a large town, but it boasts a council composed of six regidors, a syndic, and the alcalde. Somebody writes that only two of them can come to meeting: three regidors having changed domicile, the syndic gone north, and the other not being found.

MEXICO.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. LOSADA-DISTURBANCE AT GUADALAJARA-THE NEW GOVERNOR OF

LOWER CALIFORNIA. San Francisco, Cal., March 20 .- Late intelligence rom Mexico has been received. Gen. Losada had resigned his command and appointed Domingo Hava as his successor. In a manifesto, which he issued, he stated that powerful reasons obliged him to take this step. The garrison at Guadalajara had manifested a spirit of insubordination. The civil authorities, while attempting to arrest a party of drunken officers who were behaving disorderly, were set upon by the latter with drawn swords and pis-The officers then called out the tols. soldiers to defend them; but the disturbance was quelled without serious results. The inundations, which laid waste the cotton fields of Sinaloa, destroyed much property in Durango. Cepeda, the new Governor of Lower Califorma, had assumed the duties of his office. It is anticipated that the affairs of the peninsula will be better regulated under the present management, than under that of Dovalo. Indian outrages had been committed in the border States of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Ceahuila. All was quiet in the State of Durango.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT-FINANCIAL ITEMS. London, March 20 .- The Express train going rest on the Great Western Railway, rau off the track at Beachville, at 2 o'clock this morning. The Pullman sleeping car was precipitated over an embankment 12 feet, making one complete revolution. No one was killed, but the following were wounded: James Lamont killed, but the following were wounded: James Lamont of Chatham, two ribs broken and severely injured about his head, and is not expected to recover; Mrs. O. A. Whittomore, Denver City, Colorado, left collar-bone dislocated and severely bruised; Dayid Hatch, Albaoy, N. Y., badly bruised; Mr. and Mrs. Sticker, Pontine, Mich., bruised and cat, not seriously however; Dr. Cleves and wife. Chicago, the former bruised and the latter injured about her head and shoulders; Mr. Click, Chicago, aged 73 years, badly shaken and bruised. Several others were slightly injured. The wounded were conveyed to the Tecomsch House at London, and are receiving the best medical attention obtainable.

The bank statement for February shows the circulation of the Bank of Montreal to be \$180,000, the Bank of Toronto 290,000, and the Ontario Bank \$200,000 less than in February, 1958; and the Bank of Commerce has increased about \$400,000. The Bank of Montreal has increased its deposits \$5,000,000; the Bank of Commerce over \$1,000,000;

twenty-five men. What have we to fear from such enemics? How can we conceive the idea that they will ever become terrible? But if the insurrection does not count a single military glory, if as an organized force it merits only laughing and disdain, there are in the country numbers of bandits whose exploits enable us to form an idea of what Cuba will become after a few years if abandoned by Spain.'

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEBATE ON MR. GLADSTONE'S IRISH CHURCH BILL-SPEECH OF JOHN BRIGHT.

LONDON, March 20 .- Mr. Gladstone's bill "to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth," came up again in the House of Commons last evening, and was debated at great length.

Sir John Gray (Liberal), the member from Kilkenny, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished.

Mr. Edward Miall (Liberal), from Bradford, also upported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by the Right Hon. Stafford Henry

Northcote in opposition.

John Bright then took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. The Established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of Eugland, but the question was whether that Church was good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to this measure, as had been stated. He reviewed the opinions of statesmen on the question, and quoted Lord Stanley's remark that 'Ireland was the question of the hour." He referred to the conduct of Lord Mayo, while Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the position of other Tories, to show that that party had no policy on the Irish question. The bill now before the House, he continued, was acceptable to the mass of the people of Ireland, Catholics and Protestants as well, and was almost universally approved by the people of England. As had been before stated here, the Established Church in Ireland was a "badge of conquest." Conservatives of the future would view the attitude of the present Conservatives on this question with surprise. He quoted Cavour's work on Ireland, where that author shows that the Established Church promotes disaffection and animosities in that country, and causes the peasantry to be in a worse condition than the slaves of the Antilles, and that the Irish were continually protesting against it. The speaker then contrasted the position of the church in England. England's liberties, he said, were not secured by the churches, but by the Puritans and Non-Conformists. Nations never forget their religious grievances until the cause is removed. The old policy pursued by England rendered Ireland more ultramontane than any country in Europe. Catholicism was not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism. for which the Irish were ready to suffer or die if need be. Since the union disturbances have been continual. Protestantism was the only fire that was destroying everything that is good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty. The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland. There were no litterer foes to England in the United States than the Irishmen. The House was now asked to do justice to Ireland, not for fear of foreign enemies, but for the sake of internal peace and tranquillity. He contemplated the voluntary system prevailing in Scotland, and anticipated the best results to posterity for Ireland if this bill became a law. Mr. Bright concluded by saving that this measure would have the approval of the Supreme Being, for it was founded on principles of mercy and justice-the attributes of His glorious reign.

SPAIN.

THE INSURRECTION IN ANDALUSIA QUELLED. MADRID, March 20 .- The disturbances at Gerez de a Frontera, arising from the popular hostility to the Conscription law, have been quelled. That part of the country is now tranquil.

THE DISTURBANCES AT JERES DE LA FRONTERA. MARCH 21 .- During the recent fights at the barricades in Jeres de la Frontera over one hundred soldiers were killed and wounded. The loss of citizens was heavy, but the number of their killed is not known.

FRANCE.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. Paris, March 21 .- In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Marshal Neil, Minister of War, urged the completion of the reorganization of the army. Peace, he said, was secure; but France would not tolerate a Government which was not fully prepared to avenge insult if offered. The budget report considers the present situation of Europe as eminently peaceful.

ITALY.

THE PROPERTY OF THE CLERGY. FLORENCE, March 21 .- The question concerning the property of the clergy has been definitely settled.

NEWS BY MAIL.

FRANCE.

THE PARIS PRESS ON PRESIDENT GRANT'S IN-AUGURAL MESSAGE AND CHOICE OF MIN-ISTERS.

The Patrie of Paris, of March 8, says: "The Message and the composition of the Cabinet accord perfeetly. Since 1861 the ideas of Government centralization

Message and the composition of the Cabinet accord perfectly. Since 1861 the ideas of Government centralization have been predominant, now they seem to be accepted as the political doctrines of the great Republic. The Message, in substance, announces the end of the reign of politicians, and as the Cabinet does not contain a single really influential man, Grant remains the sole and verifable director of the American Government."

BELGIAN QUESTION.

Writing on March 7 the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mail Gatelle says: The Belgian question still retains vitality, and indeed it is supposed that the manner in which France has been pressing the Commot of Belgian vitality, and indeed it is supposed that the manner in which France has been pressing the Commot of Belgian Chambers, and declares that the reason they have been guilty of the folly of irritating France is that the country does not enjoy the blessings of universal suffrage.

Writing on the evening of March 7, the Paris correspondent of The London Standard says: Information, the reliable character of which I am not at liberty to donbt, enables me to assure you that the persevering attacks of the semi-official press against Belgium are but a faint echo of the diplomatic campaign commenced by the French Government against the independence and neutrality of that country. Unless I am very much mistaken Lord Clarendon has dispatches before him from the representatives of England at Paris and Brussels respecting this very ominous point noir. It is high time that the subject should be brought under the notice of Parliament. The Emperor's paner, Le Peuple, this evening renews its onshaught against Belgium, and does not confine itself to the rai way difficulty. It takes up the theme started months ago by the Pairic and the Pays, and goes in for the establishment of "universal suffrage" in Belgium.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PROPERTY OF THE IRISH CHURCH. Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a question by Sir s. Northcote, on March 8, repeated his calculations as to the property of the Irish Church in a somewhat more prend detailed form than when he introduced his bill. cise and detailed form that His figures are as follows:

A IMERICK METTING CHERKS FOR PRESIDENT GRANT On Sunday, March 7 one of the largest investings ever held in Limerick was presided over by the Mayor to make arrangements for a collection at all the Roman Catholic chapels on St. Patrick's Day for the families of the Feulan prisoners. After passing resolutions the meeting broke up with cheers for a Republic, for President Grant, and Stephens.

RECEPTION OF THE LIBERATED FENIAN PRISONERS IN CORK.

Under date of March 2 the Dublin correspondent of The London Times writes: The release of the Fenlan prisoners has afforded great delight to the population of Cotk. On Saturday night revoks of persons, numbering some thousands, paraded the streets with bands, awaiting the arrival of boats and trains, in the hope of seeing the liberated captives, especially "Capt." Mackay, who is their

idel. They serenaded the families of the prisoners and the Mayor, who arrived by the 2 a. m. train, and, failing to meet the Captain as each train came, they returned for the 2 p. m. and 4 p. m. trains from Dublin will persistent enthusiasm. They clambered 30 d'fthe terthe tops of the carriages, and grayestern Railway, ranminus of the Greet Souther and western Railway, ranminus of the Greet Souther and Greet Railway, ranminus of the Greet Souther and the state of the carriages of the control of the carriages of

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SPAIN.

DEBATE ON THE DUKE OF MONTPENSIER. In a stormy sitting of the Constituent Assembly, on March 8, a prelude to the election of a Klug, the Republi caus asked by what right the Duke of Montpensier is still Captain-General of Spain. A title given for family cou-siderations and not for military achievements should cease with the fallen dynasty. The Duke of Montpensier should be neither Marshal nor King. Prim answered that the Duke of Montpensier's position was made by the that the Duke of Montpensier's position was made by the late dynasty, by which he was banfshed, and the Provisional Government was unauthorized to interfere with it. Topete said he would rather have Montpensier than a Republic. The Republicaus charge the Government with a design to smuggle in Montpensier. Serrang defended the Government with great ability, and said Topete's declaration was only his personal opinion. Prim and Serrang were silent on the subject of Montpensier as the candidate of the Government, but they recognized the sovereignty of the Cortes, and would accept either a Monarchy or a Republic; but declared that the Republicans had no right to force their views on the Cortes. Montpensier's chances have bettered to-day. Serrang's speech was londly applauded.

Cortes. Montpensier's chances have bettered to-day. Serrano's speech was loudly applauded.

THE REACTION TRIUMPHANT IN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CORTES.

Writing on March 3d, of the Constitutional Commission, to which is intrusted the duty of preparing the draught of a Constitution and of recommending a Monarch, if, as now appears certain, a monarch there is to be, and which, as it was proposed after consultation with the Government, consists virtually of Government noninces, the Madrid correspondent of The London Times says, altiough the members of the Commission were chosen among men nominally belonging to the three great divisions of the majority, care was taken that, while the Unionist members belonged to the most Conservative fraction of the Union, the Progressists should be chosen among the least advanced members of the party of Progress, so that, with the exception of Martos, Secerma, and one or two other Democrats, the Commission is deemed to be as illiberal a body of men as least could desire. I say nothing of Posada Herrera, Vega de Armijo, and other members of the O'Donneil Cabinet, whose names, like that of their chief, were never pronounced without an outburst of exceration at the time of the sanguinary executions of three or four years ago. Their intentions may, even at that time, have been better than their deeds, and since then they have themselves suffered persecution, and may have learnt mercy. They have, however, made no great steps toward the attainment of popularity, and their preponderance in the Commission to Serrano's views. Nor is the presence of Don Sulustiano de Clozaga in the Commission by any means calculated to reassure the partisans of broad Liberalism.

PRUSSIA. CONVERSION OF THE PRUSSIAN FOREIGN OFFICE

INTO THE FEDERAL. The Prussian Foreign Office, says The London Times Berlin correspondent, having for the last two years been intrusted with the conduct of the foreign

years been intrusted with the conduct of the foreign affairs of the Confederacy, is to be handed over to the latter, and will accordingly be converted into the Federal Foreign office. A proposal to this effect has been submitted by Count Bismarck to the Federal Conneil, and through that channel will shortly reach the Federal Farliament. The day is probably not far distant when the War office and the Board of Trade will nudergo a similar transfer. Thus the institutions of the Confederacy are gradually developing. The wise and considerate moderation displayed in the process cannot be too highly praised. THE WEST INDIES.

HAYTI.

ANNEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED BY THE INSURGENTS-WHAT SALNAVE SAYS. Late numbers of the Moniteur, the official

organ of the Haytien Republic, contain some stratege disclosures on the subject of annexation to the United On the 12th of January last, the Independance d' Haite,

a paper which supports the present rebellion against the Government of President Salnave, and which is published Government of President Sainave, and which is published at Jacmel, a town on the south coast held by the rebels, spoke thus of President Johnson's last message to Congress: "We have read, in spite of its great length, the message of President Johnson to the American Congress at the opening of the session. That document is altogether so interesting that but for the pressure upon our space it should appear in full in our columns. We confine ourselves, therefore, to reproducing that part of the message which relates to our country. Let President Johnson, and all who think with him, know, however, that the Haytian is prepared to bury himself under the ruins of his country Father than less his mationality. There are but two men bearing the name of Haytian who dream, or who labor, to annex Hayti to a foreign power. These are Sainave and Bacz."

who dream, or who labor, to amore Hayti to a foreign power. These are Sainave and Baez."

A few weeks after this had appeared, the text of a decree passed by the Council of State of the Provisional Government, formed by the Southern insurgents sitting at Aux Cayes, fell into the hands of President Sainane, and has just been published in the Monifour. The following is a translation of the decree:

"Lineave-Equative-Souranus State of Hayti-Council of State—In riew of the extraordinary events which have thrown the country into a state of otter confusion, and the uniparalled acts committed by President Sainave, whom the country had selected as its Chief, the Council of State, now assembled, resolves as follows:
"Seeing that, according to the notification made by the Government, under date of the 7th of October last, to foreign powers, the State of the South was legally consultated, and that nine months of incessant struggles for liberty renders it a solumedaily for the Government, to supply every possible means for maintaining itself and saving society from imminest and in the paper of the scanle of which it is the representation and in the

ctil:
In the name of the people of which it is the representative, and in the name of humanity and the public safety, it is decreed:
ARTICLE 1. The State of the South selemnity proclaims that is places their under the protectorate of the United States of America as its mainstally.

ratality. Until the above-named power shall have transmitted its acceptance, its Consule are solicited to take proper measures for arresting the depredations of Gen. Saluave, and for protecting the interests of

heir nationality.

ARE 3. The Sucke of the South promises and engages Pseif to employ a good offices with the Government of the North and Assimonic to induce them to place under the Protectorate the other parts of the territors compled by the Revolution.

ARE 4. The present decree shall be promptly carried out by the Ex-

occupied by the Keynnian of the Council of State, at Cares. 15th of Jan. 14. The present decree shall be promptly carried out by the Executive power.

Made at the National House of the Council of State, at Cares. 15th of Jan. 18th. in the 65th year of Undependence Dupout, fr., Vice-Position, 18th. In the 65th year of Undependence Dupout, fr., Vice-Position, 18th. In the Sevelle, Sageroy, upsnbers.

The President of the Southers State orders that the present decree be duly scaled with the State seal, and excented with all discrete by the duly scaled with the State seal, and excented with all discrete by the Secretaries of State.

In publishing this decree, the Moniteur expresses astonishment and indignation that the men who had been accusing Safnave of having allienated Cape St. Nicholas, and of having contracted engagements with the American Government looking to the annexation of Hayti eventually to the United States, should have taken such a step as the above decree reveals; but it adds, "The American Government, which lives in good relations of amity with the Government of the Republic, properly informed upon the real sentiments of our nation, will repel with scorn this culpable overture." The Moniteur instinuates that similar overtures have been made to the Governments of France and England, but no positive proof of this has yet been obtained.

INTENDED ATTACK UPON PORT AU PLATTE BY THE CABRALISTS.

Advices from Curaçoa state that the steamer Telegraph left St. Thomas on the 18th of February with Gen. Lupexen and several other exiled Dominican officers on board to proceed, via Turk's Island, to the north const of St. Domingo, for the purpose of attacking Port au Platte; also, that a schooler carrying ex-President Cabral, was gone to St. Marc (Hayti) where she would ship cannon and amunition, saling thence for Port au Platte to join the Telegraph there, and take part in the intended attack upon that place.

TERRIBLE TORPEDO EXPLOSION.

THREE MEN INSTANTLY KILLED, AND ANOTHER FATALLY INJURED. A fatal accident took place in Church Run

yesterday, resulting in the instant death of A. D. Griffin, W. H. Todd, and Wm. Bills, and the fatal injury of Col. P. Davidson. The accident occurred about 41 o'clock, at on Church Run, about one mile from the city. The parties were engaged in preparing a tornedo for one of the wells. While Griffin, Todd, and Bliss were standing about the torpedo, jarring down the charge, Col. Davidson was about waiking toward the door. It is thought that the charge contained about seven pounds of fulminating powder (Col. Davidson's invention), while about twenty additional pounds were lying near. The explosion resulted from percussion, and the slock was perceptibly felt all over the city. The building was, of course, blown into fragments, and its immates, with the exception of Col. Davidson, were instantly killed. Their clothing was almost entirely stripped from their bodies, which were shockingly lacerated in every part. A growd of men was speedily gathered from the vicinity. Col. Davidson was found to be conscious, but utterly helpless, and experiencing the intensest pain. His right thigh was severed to the bone, as though laid open by an ax, and his chest, back, arms, and head were covered with ghastly burns, his face burned to a crisp, and the sight of one eye destroyed. His first inquiries were concerning the fato of his companions, whom he feared were more severely hurt, and desired that they should be attended to. A litter was constructed, upon which as speedily as possible he was borne to the Bush House and placed under medical attention. The remains of Griffin, Todd, and Bills were conversed to the city, and placed in charge of the acting Coroner, Justice Strouse, and an inquest was in progress last evening. on Church Run, about one mile from the city. The par-